MOW NATIVE LANDLORDS OFF THE TOURIST PATH TREAT GUESTS.

Hospitable Reception of a Party Travelers by the Entire Household.

EMBARRASSING

MAIDS UNCEREMONIOUSLY ASSIST STRANGERS TO DISROBE.

Also Participate in Rites of the Ba and Remove Screens in the Morning-Simple-Minded Folk.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. TOKYO, Sept. 27.-On alighting from the full and unblemished from a cloud, a botel. The run may be made by rail from hard ride into the outlying hills, where the hot springs flow, and start must be in early morning to accomplish it comfortably by daylight. Maebashi may not be specially typical of "old Japan," but on the afternon that our party deposited itself there, after sundry exchanges at various stations with train hands and other natives who introduced themselves ':just to imove my English conversation," it en joyed the distinction of having no one in evidence acquainted with any tongue except that of the country. The party's lingual stock reached barely a dozen words. but among them were "Ichiban Nihon yadoya," which pass for "first-class Japanese inn," and the jurickisha men who had been clamoring for our fares, piled us into their spindling vehicles, and sped tandem with us into the village. The way to go anywhere in Japan is to pass no corner. A jinrickisha man may be safely put down as lost when he takes any other route. So when the pullers swung off at the first turn, took the second at a canter and plunged boldly around the third, we knew they were going straight to the right place, and we were able to enjoy without distraction glimpses of village life, which the ride afforded, men sorting cocoons in the open-front shops, girls in a playground racing at tag, with bobbing bables slung to their backs, and in the street in front of one doorway a woman in a tub of water, soaping simultaneously herself and the bronzed face of one of her offspring, who occupied the bath with her.

HELPING THE FOREIGNER. It seems a settled notion at a Japanese inn that a foreigner is a helpless creature, who would not know what to do unless led up to it. So when bows and gruting had completed the removal of our shoes at the entrance, each of us placed a hand trustingly in that which a waiting maid extended to us, and followed that gentle guidance through narrow passages, where the floor looked and felt like satin, and flanked by screen doors, which were pushed open according to our several needs, revealing big, square rooms, laid thick with rectangular mats, a doll table over in one corner on a low platform, patterns of cranes and flowers on the sliding walls that shut us from the view of our immediate neighbors, and ceilings set off in the plainest designs that strips of cedar-colored wood can make.

After safely locating us our maids glided away to return in a moment bearing each | quite another to get down to business. Our | and permitted once more to retire into our a blue and white offering from the laundry, first serious ordeal came when it was time kimonos. which unfolded to the gaze a kimono, flow- to order dinner. It bothered us not at all ing of sleeve and scant of skirt, and to know that western dishes were out of had undergone a transformation, nothing adorned with a design of brooks over the reckoning, but wishing to avoid too being in view except mosquito nets. They whose rippling surfaces the lightnings | many experiments with native food we deplayed. This was a sign that we were to cided to call as best we might for arti- in the four corners, and leaving no open feel at home, and the maids without fur- cles which we hoped might be least sus- space except beneath them. There the benefited so largely by the munificent gift thing like twenty-five pieces, which was a whole month. The wheat would be strewn ther ado proceeded to disengage us from ceptible of being cooked out of recogni- matted floors were overspread with cotton our habitual garments and to envelope us tion. An ovoid formed with the thumb wadded quilts, half a foot thick, for beds, ident Eliot last spring at the hands of mal font, together with the choir screen puncheons, of course—and then two, four in the easier substitute, a process that went | and forefinger, accompanied by clucks and well enough with the women of the party, by vigorous treatment over a fire, conbut which might have disturbed the poise veyed our idea of scrambled eggs. Having abandon us for the night. A quintet of of the masculine element, had not the read that the natives understood steak, blind massagers, whose plaintive flutes had maids gone about it as naturally as if it and as the innkeeper nodded and said contributed by the Germanic the casts, moreover, Professor Francke has this was called 'caving'-and then fresh were the merest routine with them. Then "heh, bifstaky." we advanced another a melancholy note, had been gathered at Museum Association, in the new hall pro- secured large photographs of both the ex- wheat was strewn on to be tramped in its the dividing doors were pushed back, stage in the order. Hunting up the word our doors, and still submissive we stretched vided by the university. At about the same terior and the interior of the two churches turn. Sometimes the boy who rode would throwing into one the three rooms of the for vegetables and having asked for them, party, new maids brought in braziers glow- | we repeated our list until everybody in the ing on top with charcoal, after which they house could recite it backwards as easily kneaded us good and tired. The screen placed quaint kettles of water, while others as straight ahead, and we stepped outarrived with trays bearing tiny teapots, doors, exultant in our progress with the wee handleless cups and lozenge-shaped language, to study nature as art had of every native house were banged tometal cupholders, caddies a finger high and covered lacquer bowls containing dainty morsels of sponge cake, sweetmeats of bean of water kept ever fresh by a fountain paste and rice and squares of candied jel- spray through a bamboo tube occupied the ly. From behind sliding doors in the corner of each room were produced flat silken cushions in place of chairs. The maids put leaves of plants which bordered the entea leaves from the caddles into the pots, circling earth and drooped inward until and, filling them with the water that had been heating over the braziers, they straightway poured off into the cups a liquid of palest green, tinged with amber, connected by porcelain bridges, over which Celicate of aroma, and so fresh to the palste as to compel instant surrender to Jap- | passing. Surrounding the pool were flat. anese taste. A maid refilled each cup. playing hostess the while with smiles and unsoiled unshed, and at one side was pretty bows, until we all cried quits, by pine tree, which shaded a shrine to the which time the lower corner platforms had divinity of the garden, and a stone mebeen set off each with some ornament, here | morial lantern, associated also with the a vase, holding a graceful branch of flery family worship. Two dogs belonging to maple leaves, there a tree mature in looks | the inn, which had yelped off in fright upon but to be covered by a handkerchief, and our arrival in stranger dress, attached on the third a bronze idol in miniature. themselves to us when they saw us in the Each of us found at an elbow, after the first service of tea and sweets, a small for life. Here, too, was the common washbrazier, with two or three charcoal embers | ing place, where on rock projections laid shrouded in soft gray ashes, wherewith to- along the edge of the yard brass handbacco might be lighted, and a cylinder of basins shone in a row, with immense jars bamboo alongside for waste and stubs. TAKEN INTO THE FAMILY.

The first hour in a native inn has as little as possible to do with the entertainment charged in the bill. In donning the kimono the guest becomes part of the household and since no two inns adopt the zame design for that garment, the wearer needs no further badge of identity or lodgement; and the tea and sweets are served as the compliment of a host who thus signifies the honor that he feels in this new association. At parting, the guest may reciprocate the courtesy by adding to the amount of the bill a tender known as chadal, but for the moment the attention comes with no apparent thought of money return, and the innkeeper, host in fact. devotes himself and family, direct and collateral, and every adjunct of his house, to the comfort of the newcomers.

It is amazing how far a limited vocabulary will go under such conditions. One may take what the gods provide in these preliminaries without departing far from the custom of the country, if only smiles a platter of fresh leeks, and a bottle of and pleased inarticulations are freely used, elicerful grunt, to be approached in spelling but not quite reached, by the English | treated them with shakings from the soy | fore, we employed our most fluent speech "heb," and the language of laughter is bottle. As fast as the compound cooked,

attached to a steamship guide-book, and as ten chat flowed on, a bit of drift, recalling familiarly our diligent study of the guide-book were detained until we fancied ourselves rapidly building up a medium of exchange quite ample for the occasion. The maids addressed our women folk as "Okami san." We knew that "san" stood for Mr., Mrs., or Miss, and surmised that "kami" must be distinctive for madam. The book gave us "nesan" for girl. Divining that the prefix "O" might be a title of deference, we tried "O-nesan" on one of ATTENTIONS the maids. She flushed a trifle, bent her head twice to the floor, and the satisfaction depicted on her face proved at once that we were being polite in Japanese. "Ichiban" stood by us for all superlatives. We worked it so hard, that when in a burst of endearment, we applied it to the innkeeper, he responded "ichiaban tomodachi," and we knew then how to address those whom thereafter we might wish to class as our best friends. There was one maid whose enjoyment of our company found vent in a dazzling show of teeth, framed in a most radiant countenance, as her explosions broke upon us like nothing so much as the light when the sun emerges train at Machashi the first thing wanted is | called her Sunshine. That term meant nothing to her, and, determining that it Tokyo in an afternon, but it is a long, should, we introducted ourselves to an ap- will, which did not consider privacy during the delight of feeling quite in touch with

> enrichment. THE STRUGGLE FOR DINNER.

> > KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN.

The self-willed young ruler of Spain desires to visit the United States, and his ministers are

On the return from the bath the rooms

with silken coverings nearly as heavy. Our

visitors crept alongside under the nets and

doors then divided us off, the sliding shut-

ters that furnish at night the outer shell

gether and barred, and we were left to our

One may possibly find in a Japanese inn

abundant time for ease, but it is not to be

had in early morning. The shell of shut-

ters that had banged out the night yet

more noisily banged in the dawn, and as

we partly roused at the racket we discov-

ered that we were not alone in spirit. On

the side of every room where the doors

shut off the common passages there is a

latitudinal panel of glass, intended mani-

festly to enable the inn people to ease their

solicitude for the guests by looking at them

found slanting eyes at all of our windows,

and when it was seen that we were wak-

ing, the passage doors slid back and with

cheerful "Obayos" (Good morning), the

maids proceeded to divest us of our mos-

quito nets, then to push away the sliding-

doors that separated our rooms, revealing

us in rosy enchantment not only to each

OFFICIAL VISITORS AT DAWN.

The women of the party had the fore-

thought to scramble into their most inti-

mate garments at this stage of events,

under shelter of the silken coverings, but

oning nesans to the wash basins and tar-

ried to shave, with that devoted attend-

ance, found protection wholly vanished

when they went back, the dividing doors

apart to stay, and the openings into the

passages framing groups of interested vil-

lagers, who had lost no time after the

news of the arrivals spread, in calling

around for a thorough inspection. In such

a presence there could be no corners, or

other privacy; and since a betrayal of con-

sciousness of that need might have touched

the sensibilities of the mayor and the chief

of police, who were among the spectators.

where their dictum came close to being

the law, but would have been most impol-

itic on grounds of general comfort, a re-

turn to foreign dress had to be accom-

plished as though company was customary

and essential to its satisfactory progress.

fresh braziers and tea, accessories before

all had dressed, while the proprietor smil-

As they had done for dinner, the nesans

other, but to the assembled household.

devotions and slumbers.

said to be considering the feasibility of granting his request. Some Spanish statesmen think the

smooth stones, over which one might walk at any and all hours. Our returning senses

dippers floated. From a rail overhead hung | the men, who heedlessly followed the beck-

brazier fire. When the suet melted she ingly inquired our wishes for breakfast.

dropped in meat and leeks alternately and | Profiting by our fortune of the night be-

King's visit would tend to establish more cordial relations with the United States.

adorned it in the gack yard of the inn.

That spot was in its way a gem. A pool

center. Gold fish played among the rocks

and mosses that paved it and nibbled at the

they grazed the pool's surface. Lifelike

islands the size of a hand, some of them

figures of men and women seemed to be

yard in kimonos as if we had been friends

of clear water beside them, in which gourd

strips of cotton a foot wide and two or

three times as long, emblazoned with prints

of dragon, tiger, lotus and other striking

devices in contrasting colors, the hotel

towels. On one end of the rail rested a

bowl of salt, and near it lay strips of wood,

fraved out at one end, the communal tooth-

A summons from within announced that

the inn people were ready to display to us

how well we had understood each other in

ordering the dinner. The first uncovering

left us in no doubt that we had been ang-

ling in a fishpond at a church fair. It dis-

closed a tureen of chicken soup, with

poached eggs floating in it. The compound

tasted good, at any rate, and stimulated

no little curiosity to learn what various

other lacquered covers might hide. From

one of them, a maid shortly displayed a

purchase of rump beef, shaved in limp,

wafer slices. She next produced an earthen

soy. She laid the dish over a replenished

chafing dish, well smeared inside with suet.

turtles of porcelain sunned themselves on

we became so vivid that at last the en-

and our verbal capital gained thereby new

tire company exclaimed "Otento sama,"

universal in the use of which no people she distributed it among the visitors, who he would bring us nothing that could fail are more adept or expressive than the had been waiting for it with expectant to please, and that we could trust our-Japanese. What we knew on arrival at chopsticks, and whose appetites, at first selves wholly to his educated judgment. Maebashi had been derived mainly from doubtful of a trial, had yielded to the sav- Our convictions clearly coincided with his parallel columns of common equivalents ory incense which rose from the dish, and own on this point, and he departed for the were bowing before it with anticipation of kitchen beaming with self-satisfaction. In keen enjoyment. The orders of vegetables his absence one of the spectators seated had been cooked in water, in which they himself among us, while the others clusof native radish, boiled celery and beans room. He gravely informed us in English in the pod. Slender vessels of blue and | that this was a "kind hotel," and appealwhite, like vases, were produced, each ac- ing in the vernacular to the others, to bear companied with a shallow, red-lacquered him out in that statement, which all did cup. From the vessels was poured warm with fervent ejaculations, he took his sake, the native rice wine, which suggests leave, his stock of English seemingly exa sherry of light body. From a spotless wooden tub came an unending supply of snowy rice, boiled as only cooks of the Orient know how. We had not thought ourselves specially awkward with the chopsticks, having contrived to connect, by devious means, the food and its destination, and the rice was most tempting, but when the maids poured tea over it and tendered it to us thus sauced for dessert, the problem became so dismaying that we resorted to signs to indicate that our capacity had its limits which the lavish meal already

consumed had overtaken. BATHED AND RUBBED DOWN. After an hour or so the maids trooped in to say that it was time for the bath. To whatever extent natives may assist each other in this proceeding, which in Japan ranks everything else, they seem to consider foreigners utterly helpless. So nothing was to be done except to submit to their were taken to the tiled bathrooms, where dipperfuls of warm water from large vats in the corners were poured over us while we vigorously sponged ourselves with cakes of soap. After reaching a satisfactory It is one thing to stir the souffle of light stage of cleanliness, we were dried with ceremony in dealing with the Japanese, and | towels wrung from nearly boiling water,

were served in cup portions, and consisted | tered around, nearly filling the spacious hausted. The official crowd also melted away then, as though it had thereby relieved itself of a public duty and might | tion of casts, from originals in the munow return with easy minds to its individ- seum or from important national monuual concerns. Breakfast of boiled eggs, ments, which will satisfactorily illustrate all daintily served as the night before, tion is expected to arrive in this country equipped us for a start into the mountains. for which we had called and which, in something less than 4 yen for the entire entertainment of five persons, or about \$2 American gold. We passed over 6 yen, to show that we were not uninformed on chadai etiquette, and met his protests with such insistence as to induce a ceremony preciation of the sign language, in which the performance as an essential item. We the social code outweighed all physical

considerations. It had been arranged to go to the hills on mountain ponies, and animals were brought up to the inn for four of us. The which forbade a saddle, elected to ride in a kago, a basket swung from a pole which oolies carry on their shoulders. The inn sent bettos (grooms) to trot along with the ponies. One of them, not to be thought unsympathetic by the sufferer, and realizing that his duties might keep him away from her when his charge should forge ahead, approached the kago as its occupant snuggled herself within it to inquire how she felt. He knew no language intelligible to her except of signs, but screwing his face into an expression of pained inquiry, he stroked so tenderly on his own person the seat of the trouble that even the ponies must have caught his meaning. The sufferer clearly had no difficulty in understanding him. If anybody in Maebashi failed to learn from him opportunity to become informed was yet more distinctly furnished by the earnest admonitions of the wife of the innkeeper, that the coolies be especially gentle with the kago, for reasons affecting its occupant which she fully detailed both by speech and sign; the townspeople in general, who had been denied admittance to the earlier official reception in the private rooms, standing by and drinking in every syllable and motion. As we took our mounts the entire household lined up to speed our journey, and the innkeeper pressed upon us fans, towels and packages of ame, a toothsome paste of millet honey, a souvenir for each, and we moved off with a gay exchange of say-FRED RICK W. EDDY.

FOR GERMANIC MUSEUM

TREASURE BROUGHT BACK BY PROF. FRANCKE, OF HARVARD.

Notable Gift from Leading Citizens of Berlin-Many Objects of Beauty and Interest.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 16 .- Prof. Kuno Francke, of Harvard University, has returned from a year spent in Germany in were of heavy green gauze, tied to hooks | behalf of the new Germanic museum which is being built up in Cambridge and which attendants were not yet ready, however, to that the casts comprising the Kaiser's gift lection which, taken all in all, will repre- around over it in a circle, to tramp out the will probably arrive in this country next sent the Hildesheim art of that period in wheat. After a quantity was tramped out, tions commence. They are skillfully worked reproductions of the art of German workletters-the value of the gift amounting in all to something like 50,000 marks.

> In many ways this special gift, which Emperor's, and received his cordial approval, will possess special interest to development of a craft in which we are already beginning to excel. The first suggestion that such a gift should be made came from Dr. Richard Schoene, director general of the Prussian museums, and Dr. Julius Lessing, director of the Arts and Crafts Museum, as it may be called, in Berlin. Toward the end of last March a meeting was held at this meueum at which. among others, Dr. Schoene and Dr. Less- ture of Peter Vischer-whose St. Sebaldus ing. Prof. Kekule, rector of the University tomb at Nuremburg was selected by the of Berlin: Prof. Harnack, Paulsen and Erich Schmidt of the same university; Dr. Althoff, the Prussian minister of universities; and Herr Gwinner, director of the Deutsche Bank, and probably the best known banker in Berlin, was present. Addresses were made, including a particularly masterplece. As representative of North sympathetic and enthusiastic speech by German art, Prof. Francke has secured Dr. Althoff, and Dr. Lessing displayed a reproductions of three of the reliefs from number of pieces of gold and silverware, the great altar of the Schleswig Cathedral comprising the gems of the museum's col- by Bruegemann-the Ecce Homo, the Eslection-by all odds the finest in Germany | tablishment of the Passover, and the Meet--as examples of what it was desired to ing of Abraham and Melchisedec-which reproduce for the new Germanic Museum | are reckoned among the finest examples of across the sea. As a result of this meet- German wood carving, illustrating as they ing a private circular was sent out to a number of selected names in Berlin call- of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. ing for a subscription of 30,000 marks. This subscription is still in progress, but archaeological interest, Professor Francke in the meantime the money required for obtained a model of the famous "Viking" the purchase of the special pieces selected boat at Kiel, dating probably from the by Dr. Lessing has been contributed by a fourth or fifth century, and thus in spite single donor and galvano-plastic repro- of its name some centuries earlier than ductions have been ordered from the Arts | the true Viking era. This boat was found and Crafts Museum.

FINE REPRODUCTIONS These copies-about fifty in all-can hard- ary, together with the arms and armor of ly be told from the originals, whether in the warriors who used it and the thirty gold or in silver, and comprise the most oars which were used to propel it. These representative collection of the kind, in all have been reproduced, along with the probability, ever seen in this country. The boat leself, the model being of oak, like magnificence of some of the pieces is sur- the original, and something over twelve prising to anyone unacquainted with this feet in length, or about one-sixth actual division of German art. The range of time size. Generally speaking, reproductions of brought the doll tables together in the is from the beginning of the fifteenth cen- armor, household implements or the docenter of one of the rooms, and lugged in tury to the end of the eighteenth-the mestic architecture of the earlier Germanie period, in other words, when the art of the silversmith was at its best, and when the succession of the various styles is also be reached by order from this country, such most interesting to the student. The nucleus of the collection is the superb table and signs to assure him that we knew service in gold and silver, including some- ductions of typical originals from the store

Lueneburg. It dates back to the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the six-

went Professor Francke was received with the the semi-centennial celebration of founding of the great Germanic Museum director of the National Museum, Dr. H. Angst, was most helpful, and in accordgovernment, as has already been announced, is preparing a valuable collec-Asked for his bill, the inkeeper brought out again in Germany. Dr. Schoene and Dr. a document in labored ideograph, which | Wilhelm Bode especially-the latter the appeared to detail every item of the service | director of the Royal Museum, and himself a vice president of the American Germanic cabalistic addition, figured up a total of Museum Association-gave invaluable assistance, particularly in suggestions regarding the objects to be included in the Emperor's gift.

In addition Dr. Francke was able to purchase, from funds forwarded from the United States, a number of interesting obof abdominal bowing which would have jects which are already being received in and rode the horses which tramped out the been less trying before breakfast, had not | Cambridge-consisting principally of casts remembered that one of the largest pieces most incredible that we had bread at all. selected by the Emperor was the magnifi-

used on state occasions by the city of age to the time of Charlemagne may at any

The necessity which the new Cambridge museum is under of having to depend main-Not only in Berlin but everywhere he ly upon reproductions for the bulk of its collections will before long, in all probabilthe greatest cordiality by all students of ity, have at least one interesting exception. Germanic art. In Nuremberg he attended Professor Francke spent the greater part of last summer in North Friesland, on the Island of Foehr, in the North sea. The after which the Harvard collections are to island contains extensive urn fields and be largely modeled. In Switzerland the mounds-the former being comparable to our modern cemeteries and the latter to the tombs of people of more consequence. Here ance with his recommendations the Swiss he made arrangements which will enable the Germanic Museum Association later on to undertake a series of excavations from which it is expected to recover many specimens of the familiar objects that were laid on the funeral pyres with the bodies of the fried fish, fruit salted and pickled, a box the sculptural art of the German cantons dead-household utensils, swords and other of sponge cake and unstinted tea and rice. of Switzerland. A portion of this collec- weapons and implements-in all of which HOW SPIRIT HANDS, VOICES AND the fields and mounds are known to some time during the coming year. Back abound, thus starting at once a department of originals at the Harvard museum.

PIONEER BREAD.

"Whenever I see a good loaf of homemade bread," remarked a stalwart Scotch-Irish Hoosier, who has turned his eightleth year, "or the almost innumerable kinds of good bread furnished by the modern bakery, my mind goes back seventy-five years, to the time when I was seven years old, wheat which nourished my father's big of monumental pieces of sculpture directly family in those early Indiana days. In re-

cent bronze portal of the Cathedral of gathered into the barn, it had to be semble annually to purchase their next seayounger woman of the party, having de- Hildesheim, dating from the eleventh cen- threshed out by driving horses over it on son's equipment, with which they experiveloped unexpectedly a Job-like affliction tury. From the same cathedral Professor the barn floor. This process would occupy ment in a model theater attached to the Francke has secured full-sized casts of the our household sometimes two weeks, often

LONDON'S "NEW MESSIAH."



Mr. Piggott's claim to be the "new Messiah" has given him a taste of strenuous life in London, and he contemplates emigration to the United States in the hope that his pretensions will receive more consideration here than in England, where mobs have threatened his physical com-

of the Emperor William, conveyed to Pres- famous Bernward column and the baptis- on the heavy big barn floor-made of Prince Henry. Professor Francke says of St. Michael's in the same city-a col- or six horses-all we had-would be ridden February and will be immediately set up, exceptionally satisfactory fashion. Besides the straw would be kicked off the wheatmentioned, showing the exact relations of ers in silver and gold, contributed by lead- idea of using photographs as supplementary ing citizens of Berlin-business men, mem- to the casts themselves-hanging them on bers of the university, sculptors, men of the walls where the visitor may convenient those days. My sister Mary used to turn the ly study out the position and decorative value of the detached figures which he has just been looking at-was suggested to was expressly designed to supplement the Professor Francke at the great industrial exposition recently held at Dusseldorf, and is to be carried out completely in the new Americans for its suggestiveness in the Harvard museum in the case of all objects els. taken from architectural surroundings.

HISTORIC SCULPTURES. Other purchases are the statues of Emperor Henry II and his wife Kunigunde from Bamberg Cathedral; the famous figures of the Wise and the Foolish Virgin from the cathedral at Strasburg, which is also represented in the Emperor's gift; and a number of examples of the bronze sculp-Kaiser-including the tomb of the Count of Henneberg and his wife, exhibited as two recumbent figures, and two statues from the tomb of the Emperor Maximilian at Innsbruck, including the familiar and noble King Arthur, undoubtedly the sculptor's do the characteristic and exquisite realism Among the objects of more strictly in a remarkably good state of preservation in a bog near the present Danish boundraces Professor Francke left to be secured later from the regular sources, which can

as the remarkable Roman-Germanic Mu

seum at Mayence, from which exact repro-

lead the other horses; sometimes several fan, and it was hard work, for the cogs wheat run out through a little shaft. We thirty shocks a day-or ten or twelve bush-

"When the wheat was ready for the mill. another trying ordeal had to be met by the | While apparently grasping for it with his hard-working pioneer farmer. Often we free hand he pulls the papier-mache hand have taken our wheat to mill-perhaps five miles away-the only mill in our part of the country; and there would find so many neighbors ahead of us with their wheat that we would wait all day without getting our turn to be served by the miller. The up here and there, at the edge of the table. only thing to do was to drive home again | Sometimes it plucks at your elbows, and if and come back the next day. The mills of the room be very dark it glows as a rethat time were primitive; one kind, called a treadmill, was worked by two or four astonishing materialization having been horses treading on an inclined wheel; they completed, the medium kicks the anklet used to have treadmill ferry boats, too. Another horse mill was operated by four horses-two hitched to each end of a sweep, which was connected with the shaft which worked the cogs that turned the mill-

"Sometimes we would take only a few bushels of wheat to mill, then again we would take a wagon-load. Every eighth bushel was the miller's toll, or the eighth of every bushel, when small quantities were ground. He measured the eighth of a bushel in a small, square wooden box made for that purpose. You can imagine that pioneer bread tasted sweet and good to the small boy who used to help in the hard work by like length of the great toe will not be

which it was obtained.' She Merely Wanted to Know.

Boston Journal. The conductor on a Neponse car told me the following, with the assurance that it was gospel truth: "It happened yesterday, "A woman came out of a house on Dudley street and stopped the car. She came round to my end. "'Do you go to Neponset bridge?' said

"'We do, ma'am,' said I. " 'How long does it take?' " 'About thirty-five minutes.' "'Can I get a car there for Quincy?'

"'You can,' I said, and got hold of the bell rope.
"'How long does it take to go from to Guincy?" she asked. Neponset bridge to Quincy?' she asked.
"'Madam,' said I, 'if you will get on the car I'll answer the rest of your questions hen, for I could see Jim, my motorman, glaring at me from the front end

smiled, pretty and sweet. 'Oh, I don't want to go to Quincy to-day. I'm going next week, thank you,' and I rang the bell good and hard as she went toward the house."

chamois glove; to the other end the four

INGENIOUS DEVICES USED BY EX-PERTS AMONG THEM.

"Spirit" Making Now More of a Fine Art and More Deceptive than Ever Before.

TRICKS OF "MATERIALIZATION"

MUSIC ARE SIMULATED.

The Sitter Led to Think He Is Holding Medium's Hand-The Nimble

Foot Made Useful.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- Some of the newest paraphernalia devised by fraudulent spirit mediums were exhibited to me a day or two ago by a professional man, who for many years has fostered a fad for prestisupplementing the collection tendered by calling the hard labor which bread cost the digitation, employed very industriously in Prince Henry. For example, it may be pioneer family at that time, it seems al- independent psychic research. None of these bits of apparatus is for sale. In the metrop-"After the ripe wheat was harvested and olis there is a market where magicians asestablishment. But the man who poses as a genuine hobnobber and elbow-rubber with the spirit world does not buy his outfit in the open market. He invents his best jugglery tools and has them manufactured. confidentially, by a skilled machinist or model maker. In time the secret, especially if rusted, is passed to a pal in the trade. Then, again, not a few "fake" mediums are always deserting the "world of graft" for the honest business of open legerdemain -if we can so adjective so hidden a calling. That it is well to set a thief to catch a thief is a trite bit of wisdom, and it is less trite, though no less wise, that 'tis best to set a prestidigitateur to catch a prestidigi-

Sleight-of-foot is now being employed quite as extensively as sleight-of-hand by the progressive fakir operating under the mask of spiritualism.

The false toe, perhaps the very newest of the inventions in question, illustrates the importance which the pedal extremities now play in fraudulent seances or sittings. It is a counterfeit of the tip of the shoe, not of the flesh-and-blood digit of the lower extremities. A pair of these was lately discovered in the kit of an ingenious seance juggler. They are made of spun brass as thin as paper, but with a wonderfully high degree of tensile strength. They snugly fit over the tips of a pair of patent leather shoes, and being lacquered over, have the precise polish of a glossy boot. Even the extension of the sole, the stitching therein and the fancy border of the tip are represented. When worn over the supposed medium's shoes they attract no attention.

Thorough exposure of sleight-of-hand manifestations has made the progressive bogus medium more wary of manual manipulations than he used to be. In individual seances he may place the "sitter" opposite him at a table. The spun-brass toes are in place. The room is bare and the doors locked. The light is turned down after the possibility of intervention of a third person has been banished. "Now, to prove to you that these manifestations which you are about to witness are not caused by me," says the medium, "I will ask you to grasp both my hands and place your toes upon mine. Thus you, can account for my hands and feet throughout

the experiment." The sitter presses his toes upon those of the "medium." By so doing he enables the latter to withdraw one or both of his feet from the false shoe toes. The sitter continues to press hard upon the spun brass. The medium holds his hands tightly, and therefore is assured that he cannot stoop to peep under the board. The manifesta-

by the juggler's feet. THE SPIRIT HAND. A papier mache hand is secreted in the are made baggy for the purpose. This hand boys would ride. When a sufficient quantity is waxed and painted. From the wrist exwas tramped out, it was swept up and put tends upward a flesh-colored stocking leg. in the rude, clumsy fanning machine of This hand is fastened to a long elastic band attached to the medium's waist. Having withdrawn his toe from beneath that of were large and heavy. This process blew the sitter, his arms begin to jerk and the chaff and dust off and let the clean twitch. He attributes these spasms to spirit influence, which he feels coursing through generally tramped out about twenty-five or his nerves, but they give him excuse to knock something from the table with his elbow. He must break the chain for a minute to pick up the troublesome thing. down his trouser leg and deftly fits its wristlet on his toe. Then he resumes the "chain" with his hand. Presently, by dint of a delicate high-kicking feat beneath the board, he causes the "spirit hand" to dart sult of a coating of phosphorus. This loose and the elastic band carries the hand safely to its hiding place up his leg.

Another spirit hand is in reality the medium's foot exposed half way to the ankle by a stocking deprived of the toe. Now, a foot is very like a hand in all primary respects, but not until we compare our upper and lower extremities by placing them side by side do we realize how very unlike a hand a foot is. But by drawing with grease paint dark brown lines to simulate extension of the spaces between the toes, these digits can be made to appear long. By making a "fist" of the foot so treated-although not of the treatment-the unthumbnoticeable in the dim light.

TRAIN TOES TO PINCH. By training his toes to pinch objects, or perhaps by exercise of an innate ape-like power, the bogus medium who employs this latter form of "spirit hand" is able to strike wonderment to the hearts of his sitters, who feel the departed dead plucking at their sleeves and even at their nether garments. But there is no evidence that this bit of hocus pocus is utilized in con-

nection with a sham shoe toe. A slipper

from which it may be readily withdrawn is

employed as the incasement of the painted

A pair of false hands for quite another purpose were manufactured by a supposed Baltimore medium, who works them with great success. He took a pair of steel ankle guards, such as used by bicyclists, and to one end of each he attached a block of rubber fitting snugly into the thumb of a